

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

[0062] Figs. 27(1) and (2) are [[is]] illustrations for describing the operation of the unclamp keeping mechanism in the second embodiment of the present invention, corresponding to as well as top views of Figs. 2(5) and (6) respectively.

[0149] The rocking cam 86 keeps receiving a counterclockwise rotation force from a torsional spring 88 disposed between the rocking cam 86 and the support plate 87. A stopper projection 861 (Fig. 26) is formed at the rocking cam and this stopper projection 861 comes in contact with a stopper plane 413 formed on top of the projection 412 (Figs. 26(1) and (7)), thereby the counterclockwise rocking end of the rocking cam 86 is limited. The small diameter shaft part 431 has a through-hole 862 (Figs. 27(1) and (2)) in which the small diameter shaft 431 is inserted loosely. At both sides of this through-hole 862 is formed a large rounded part. Consequently, the rocking cam 86 is structured so as to incline to the flat face orthogonally to the center shaft of the small diameter shaft part 431 as shown in Fig. 27(2).

[0156] If the driver takes his/her hand off the operation lever 7, the operation lever 7 rocks up to the position b4 clockwise due to the energizing force of the energizing spring 715 and the rocking cam 86 rocks counterclockwise due to the energizing force of the torsional spring 88. As a result, as shown in Fig. 26(6), the tip of the rocking arm 85 comes in contact with the inmost top face 867 of the groove 864 of the rocking cam 86. And, because an inclined plane 868 (Figs. 27(1) and (2)) is formed at the back 869 of the inmost top face 867, the tip of the rocking arm 85 goes into the inclined plane 868 to incline the rocking cam 86. Fig. 27(2) shows a top view of the situation.